

REDS RUSH LAST POLE FORTRESS

Brest-Litovsk Falls As Bolshevik Line Arrives On Crumbling Line

Warsaw, Aug. 3.—Brest-Litovsk, the last great fortress guarding Warsaw from the east, apparently has fallen before a tremendous assault by the Russian Bolsheviks. North of the place Soviet forces have smashed their way forward in their drive westward to a point only 50 miles east of that city.

Over a front of 120 miles Polish armies are being pounded to pieces before the rush of Bolshevik hordes, hurled into battle in a desperate attempt to capture Warsaw before the conclusion of the armistice conference at Kobryn. Reinforcements are everywhere being hurried to the front by the Russians to complete the defeat of the Poles before hostilities are halted.

An official statement issued late last night showed the Soviet armies had reached a line running from Kosak to Ciechanowice, which is only 60 miles from this city, with which it is connected by an excellent automobile highway.

Great masses of Bolsheviks have been sent against the Polish frontiers defending the part of Brest-Litovsk east of the river Bug. Fugitives who arrived here last night from that city reported the Soviet forces were in control of the eastern half of the town. It is officially admitted the Russians have reached Mielnik, northeast of Brest-Litovsk.

Far to the southeast near Brody, the Bolsheviks have rushed reinforcements into the line and it is expected a terrific attack will be launched there to capture Lemberg before an armistice is declared.

CAPTURE DEFENSES.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Latest advice received by the French foreign office confirms reports that the Russians have captured the defenses of Brest-Litovsk but state that the city itself is more than 30 miles distant and has not yet been taken. The defensive works were captured Monday.

SOVIET IN POLAND.

London, Aug. 3.—A provisional Soviet has been formed in the parts of Poland that have been occupied by Soviet troops, according to a wireless message received here from Moscow today.

OBSERVE JITNEYS HERE

Officials of Other Cities Seek Information As To Situation Here—Operation of the Buses Becoming More Efficient.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 3, 1920.

The jitney officials are in receipt of requests for information in regard to the situation here. They are all over the country where the trolley service has fallen down and attempts are being made to eliminate the jitneys for the benefit of the trolley companies.

Special correspondents from papers in Massachusetts and New Jersey have been in this city getting data for their papers on the situation here and Bridgeport seems to be making history on transportation requirements.

The operation of the jitney buses throughout the city and on suburban routes is becoming more efficient every day and very few complaints are now being received by the jitney officials of lack of transportation facilities.

The crowds during the rush hours are being moved more quickly each day of the trolley strike.

There seems to be no chance of the trolleys resuming operation in the near future and nothing was done by the mayor or aldermen at the meeting last night and there seems to be no prospect that the city will take any action to compel the trolley companies to resume operation.

MANY THEFTS OF BICYCLES HERE

Three more thefts of bicycles were reported to the detective bureau at Police Headquarters today. The epidemic of missing and stolen bicycles is taking up a lot of the detectives' time these days. It must be that since the trolleys absented themselves from the streets that the bicycle is doing a comeback and regaining its old popularity. There are eleven bicycles being held in the detective bureau at the present time which have not been claimed by the owners. The victims of the lost machines that reported the loss yesterday were Benjamin Harris of 25 Beardsley street; Anthony Fiore of 1165 Lindley street; and Clifford Fox of 180 Black Rock avenue. There were four machines reported lost, strayed or stolen yesterday.

Planned To Steal Child, Daring Arrest

New York, Aug. 3.—Today Mrs. Alexandra Sokolowsky meant to visit New Haven, risk arrest on the charge of killing her husband, find Adona, her daughter of five, and lead her away into hiding.

Instead of that she sits in the Tombs, a forlorn figure of an actual Russian tragedy.

Frank Sokolowsky, the husband she tried to keep from other women by disfiguring him with carbolic acid on June 28, is lost to her forever. She faces the charge of murder. It is probable that the little girl will never be in her arms again.

The police received last night from Mrs. Abraham Moiseyeff, of 501 West 122d Street, clothes which Mrs. Sokolowsky had hoped to use to capture her child. They included a neat boy's suit of blue, intended as a disguise for little Adona, and a black veil, a new hat and other bit of dress that might have hidden Mrs. Sokolowsky's identity.

Mrs. Sokolowsky had been taking care of Mrs. Moiseyeff's baby Leon during her ten days in New York. Leon is seven months old, has curly yellow hair and blue eyes. He cried when Mrs. Sokolowsky went away with the detectives. She had been singing strange Russian lullabies to Leon and making much of him.

Mrs. Sokolowsky had nearly finished making two pretty white coats for Leon when she was caught. He was walking in a red suit which had been mentioned in a circular about her.

"She had told me as a joke that

she expected to be arrested in that

as a Bolshevik," Mrs. Moiseyeff said.

"She always went into a back room

when strangers called. She intended

to leave on Tuesday for the country,

she said, but I believe now Mrs. Sokolowsky was going for her little

girl. She was very good to Leon, but

she was in bed for two days. Once

she came in looking deathly pale and

told me that she almost felt down.

Then I said that she couldn't carry

Leon around and would have to look

for another place.

A reporter was talking with Mrs.

Sokolowsky in the Tombs yesterday

when her former neighbor Mrs. Walter

Currier of New Haven. The prisoner

threw out her arms and cried:

"Oh Mrs. Kelley, where is my little

girl?"

Mrs. Kelley replied that the New

Haven authorities had charge of

Adona, and Mrs. Kelley departed. She

was called merely to identify the pris-

oner.

"I did not want to kill my hus-

band," she said, brokenly. "I want

to keep him. I'm afraid he leaves

me again and Adona has no father.

So I pour carbolic acid. Other women

they care for his good looks. I

think, but not as I think for him,

just the same without good

looks."

She showed no emotion when ar-

raigned in the Tombs Court. Mag-

istrate Earl A. Smith committed her

for three days. When she was

released, Coroner Elmer Mix of New

Haven interviewed her.

Manufacturing material showed the

largest increase on the import side,

and food and manufactures the big

increases on the export side. The

value of the raw manufacturing ma-

terial imported jumped from \$541,-

000 in 1914 to \$2,160,000,000 in 1920,

an increase of 241 per cent. This in-

crease occurred in many lines of ar-

ticles, but especially in India rubber,

raw silk, raw cotton, wool, hides

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gums. The quantity measured in

pounds, increased a little less than

that of the value. The value of the

merchandise re-exported, the total

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FOREIGN TRADE MUCH INCREASED DURING YEAR

It is now possible, with the complete figures of the total trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1920, to compare the trade of the first fiscal year following the war with that of the last fiscal year preceding the war.

These figures, says the National City Bank of New York, which presents this analysis of the foreign trade at the present time, compared with that of the fiscal year 1914, which ended just before the outbreak of the war, indicate tremendous gains, though it must be remembered that in nearly all cases a considerable part of the gains are due to higher prices.

In practically all instances, however, there is a large advance in the quantity of the merchandise both imported and exported.

Imports as a whole, after the bank's statement, which stand at \$5,239,000,000, an increase of 177 per cent. over the fiscal year 1914, when they were \$1,894,000,000. Exports, which stand at \$8,111,000,000, show an increase of 243 per cent. over 1914, when they stood at \$2,365,000,000.

Of domestic exports, excluding the total merchandise re-exported, the total stands in 1920 at \$7,950,000,000, or 241 per cent. over 1914, when the total was \$2,330,000,000.

Re-exportation of foreign merchandise shows large gains, the total for 1920 standing at \$180,000,000 against \$35,000,000 in 1914.

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WOMAN LEADER OF BAND OF THIEVES HELD FOR THEFTS



Mrs. Anna Lilliard, 24 years old, who, according to detectives, was the leader of a band of train robbers captured in Passaic Junction, N. J., after a fight in the Erie railroad freight yards. The girl leader was dressed in men's clothing at the time of her arrest.

(C) U&U

350,000 MEN GIVEN WORK BY K. OF C.

New York, Aug. 3.—Far reaching activities of the Knights of Columbus in reconstruction, educational and patriotic work were detailed to the delegates attending the 38th supreme convention of the order here today by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty.

"We have placed more than 350,000 men in employment without cost to them," he said, "and each man at living wage. Throughout the period of demobilization the Knights were close to the men, helping them with their problems, serving them in every useful way we could devise."

Tens of thousands of former service men and women were benefited by the order's education campaign, he said. Five hundred veterans are receiving college educations in representative universities. The K. of C. school system has grown from one to 73 schools within 12 months and will grow to 200 schools before the end of the year. Teachers are paid 25 per cent. more than the public school rate and this policy will be continued. The ultimate aim is to inaugurate a system of 500 self-sustaining night schools to be open to civilians for nominal fees. Lecturers in their campaign against Bolshevism have addressed two million persons in 700 cities.

Mr. Flaherty said the Knights had experienced an unusual growth in membership, the most distinguished acquisitions in the past year being King Albert and Cardinal Mercier of Belgium.

Previous to the formal opening of the convention the delegates attended a solemn pontifical mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop John Bonzano, delegate from the Holy See to the United States, pontificated. The sermon was by Right Rev. John G. Murray, auxiliary bishop of Hartford, Conn. He praised the Knights' stewardship of the funds entrusted to them by the American public.

Delegates from every state in the Union, from Mexico and Canada, from Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico were present, headed by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, the supreme head of the order, and the state delegates of the respective jurisdictions. Representatives were present from each council of the K. of C. constituting New York Chapter.

The shortening of the convention on account of the two days advanced sailing of the K. of C. pilgrimage to Europe, forced the abandonment of the parade scheduled for the thousands of delegates and visitors from different states. After the mass the